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WEST COAST WILDINGS

HARDY HILL GROWN PLANTS

IRIS ACRES

MOLALLA, OREGON

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK GARDENS

These will be found in the list in alphabetical order.

Disporum (Fairy Bells)	Tellima (Fringe Cups)
Iris tenax	Trillium
Micromeria (Yerba Beuna)	Vancouveria Inside-out Flower
Synthyris (Hope o' Spring)	Viola (Evergreen violet)

WEST COAST WILDINGS

Culture

These are by no means tender plants. Most of them grow at an altitude of from 1500 to 2000 ft. where the temperature usually falls below zero at least once during the winter and where they must endure much alternate freezing and thawing which is more trying than steady cold. Many of them have already been found hardy in eastern gardens.

But it should be remembered that they grow, for the most part, where there is abundant natural mulching in the way of dead leaves, fir needles and bracken which give a light but sufficient protection against drouth and sudden temperature changes. Their natural soil is light, loose, well-drained, plentifully supplied with humus, and having a distinct acid reaction. These conditions should be provided so far as possible, although it will be found that many of the plants are tolerant of neutral soil and will do well in any free garden ground. Nearly all will thrive in sun or shade in western Oregon but the Oregon sun is usually tempered and it will be safer to give all but the field flowers light shade in hot-summer climates.

Where plants cannot be furnished in both fall and early spring the proper season for planting is noted following the description.

TERMS AND GUARANTEE

We prepay postage and guarantee the arrival of plants in good condition, where cash accompanies the order. Any complaint must be made at once upon receipt of shipment. No plants are shipped C. O. D. If it is desired to have them shipped by express, collect, we will include additional plants or larger ones to cover cost of express.

IRIS ACRES is in the foot hills of the Cascades, west slope, at about 1500 ft. elevation and is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. of Molalla, on the Elk Prairie Road.

HARDY PERENNIALS

PRICES:—The uniform price is 25c for a single plant or for a clump of those of smaller growth. One dozen for \$2.00; six at the dozen rate. Exceptions to these prices and special rates by the hundred are noted throughout the list. All prices are postpaid where the order amounts to \$1 or more.

Achillea millefolium (White Yarrow) Feathery foliage and flat heads of small white flowers. The heads have a pleasant gray shade when in bud. 2 ft. Doz. for \$1.

Achillea rosea (Rose Yarrow) The flowers are rose-red turning to old-rose as they age. Very attractive.

Achlys triphilla. (Vanilla Leaf, Deer Foot or Sweet-After-Death) Three fan-shaped leaflets make up the single, conspicuously handsome leaf, held very erect on the slenderest of leaf stalks. Tiny flowers cluster close to form a flower spike of misty white. The leaves have a distinct vanilla fragrance when dried and are decidedly decorative while growing. 1 to 2 ft. Open woods.

Actaea arguta. (Red Baneberry) Shrubby perennial with slender, erect branches. The prettily cut leaves are prominently veined; the flowers, feathery white in clusters; the club-shaped clusters of bright red, oval berries last until severe frost. These are said to be mildly poisonous. A striking and graceful plant. Moist copses, naturally, but very adaptable. 2 ft.

Anaphalis margaritacea. (Pearly Everlasting) Foliage gray-green and woolly in spring, turning to shining green which contrasts with the still woolly stems. Close clusters of tiny, primly round flowers are made up of glistening white bracts which part as the flower ages to show the true flower of yellow within. Often dried for winter bouquets. Dry open places. 3 ft.

Anemone deltoidea (Three-leaved anemone) The solitary blooms of shining white have an ethereal appearance but in reality they are of good substance. The blooms are 1½ to 2 in. across, yellow centered, borne on slender, purplish stems. Summer bloomer in open woods. 8 to 10 in. 100 for \$7.

Aquilegia formosa (Scarlet Columbine) The well loved elfin beauty in scarlet and gold which climbs so hardily up wooded slope and rocky ledge to dance in the winds. Taller than the eastern variety. 2 to 3 ft.

Asarum caudatum. (Wild Ginger) Heart shaped leaves of richest green thrown up on long stems from a creeping root stalk, make a luxuriant ground cover for moist shade. The flower, a curious little three pronged cup in raisin-purple hugs the ground in early spring. Leaves and roots aromatic. 100 for \$7.

Brodiaea congesta. Slender, stiff stalks bear heads of waxen, translucent blue flowers which last long on the stalk or in water. One of our prettiest field flowers. Grows from a small, edible bulb called Grass Nut. Does well under ordinary garden conditions and may also be flowered in pots. 2 to 4 ft. Bulbs in fall.

Brodiaea lactea. (Cluster Lily) A white form of the above, delicately penciled with green. Individual flowers a little larger and stalk not quite so tall. Not very

plentiful. Fall

Brodiaea grandiflora. (Harvest Brodiaea) The flowers are much larger than in the other Brodiaeas and are borne in a loose cluster like small lilies of a glossy violet-blue. Found in meadows or along roadsides in June-July. Lovely in mass. Scarce here. 1 ft.

Calochortus Maweanus. (Pussy Ears) This is one of the Star Tulips. From moist meadows in spring, these furry little blossoms in soft gray and lilac look straight up at one with a queerly innocent air. Deep cupped, at first, like tulips, they open, later, to star form, over an inch across. Lovely for the rock garden or for naturalizing in grass. Sun or light shade. 6 to 10 in. Bulbs in fall. 5c each; 50c per doz.

Calypso borealis. Locally know as Ladyslipper. A charming little orchid in deep rose or mauve, mottled and penciled in intricate pattern. Deliciously fragrant. The small bulb roots lightly in the thick beds of needles and leaves carpeting the fir woods where the flowers poise like wee butterflies on their slender stems. The whole plant may easily be gathered up in the hand without digging. They transplant easily to a similar environment and will flower in the house if brought in early, but it is doubtful if they would thrive long under altogether strange conditions. Bulbs in fall, plants in early spring. An early bloomer. 6 in.

Camassia quamash. (Camass) Flowers of deepest blue clustered loosely along a 1 to 3 ft. stalk. Buds tinged turquoise and streaked purple. Leaves, grass-like. A vividly beautiful flower which is easily naturalized where it may have moisture through the May-June blooming period. Native to damp meadows and sloughs. Plant in masses. We can also furnish a light blue variety. Bulbs are edible. Fall. 10c each; 65c per doz.

Cichorium intybus. (Chicory or Succory) Immigrant from Europe. Stiff, green, much branched stalks and raggedy flowers of a heavenly blue set thinly along them. 4 to 5 ft. Fields and roadsides. The delightful hue of the blossoms atones for the somewhat straggly habit of the plant.

Dicentra formosa (Western Bleeding Heart) Various catalogued as Western Dutchman's Breeches, Plumy Bleeding Heart and Pink Drooping Heart. The luxuriant foliage is finely cut, the flowers deep pink, occasionally purplish. Do best in rich woods soil in moist shade and so favored will bloom nearly all summer. 2 to 3 ft. 100 for \$8

Disporum oreganum. (Fairy Bells) Graceful little plants native to rich, moist woods but persisting in clearings and around buildings. Greenish-white, daintily formed bells, an inch long, cluster beneath prettily crumpled leaves set obliquely on a quaintly angled stem. Orange berries, following the flowers, give the plant another of its names-Drops of Gold. These later turn to red. An attractive though not a showy plant. Delightful for the shady rock garden. Blooms all through spring. 1 to 2 ft. 100 for \$8.

Dodecatheon. (Shooting Star) A small variety, probably

pauiflorum. The color varies from white to deep blue. Light shade. Will grow among rocks. Spring. 6 to 10 in. 100 for \$7.

Epilobium angustifolia. (Fireweed, Great Willow Herb or Blooming Sally) Willow-like leaves on long bending stalks and fire-pink (occasionally magenta) flowers set in somewhat straggling fashion along upper third of stalk. Makes patches of blazing color on old burns at the edge of fir woods and along roadways. Strikingly decorative when given a background of green. Best viewed from a little distance. Fluffy seeds in lilac-tinted pods. 3 to 6 ft. 100 for \$7.

Galium triflorum. (Fragrant Bedstraw) Stout square stems; leaves in fours or sixes; flowers minute but borne in such profusion as to make a mist of creamy white. Sweetly fragrant. Attractive for a low border planting in sun or light shade. 10 in. 100 for \$7.

Hydrophyllum tenuipes. (Cats Breeches, Waterleaf) The leaves always attract attention, being oddly shaped, downy, pale green, with from 5 to 7 lobes. The lilac or white flowers are in round clusters with protruding stamens giving a feathery appearance. Fruits are fuzzy balls covered with bristling white hairs. Desirable for the moist, lightly shaded rock garden. 6 in. to 1 ft.

Iris tenax. Grass-like leaves, longer than flower stalk. Flowers of medium size, varying from pale mauve through lilac to deepest purple, beautifully pencilled with black and gold. Form large clumps and bloom throughout long season. Sun or light shade. 1 to 2 ft.

Iris tenuis. White and yellow varieties similar to the above. 100 for \$7.

Orders taken for 1927.

Lilium Columbianum. (Wild Tiger Lily) A many-flowered lily, orange, dotted maroon with reflexed petals. Fields or edge of woods. 3 to 4 ft. Fall.

Lillium Washingtonianum (Mt. Hood Lily) A beautifully formed lily of large size, many flowers on a stalk. Shining white, flushing to wine-purple as it ages. Rocky ledges or lightly wooded slopes. 2 to 6 ft. Fragrant. 25c to 50 c each.

Lupine. Form large, shrubby clumps with broadly cut foliage that is luxuriantly fresh all summer. Compact flower spikes, 8 to 10 in. long, of a clear blue with silvery undertone. The buds show amethyst shadings, making the plants particularly pretty in the early season. Excellent as a background for garden irises. 3 ft. 100 for \$7.

Micromeria douglasii. (Tea Vine, Yerba Buena del Campo) A slender, trailing vine, pleasantly aromatic. Ever-green, here, the leaves red faced in winter. Tiny white or lilac flowers in axils of leaves. The Mission Fathers brewed a tea from it and named it Good Herb of the Fields to distinguish it from the garden mint, Yerba Buena del Posa. A dainty plant to trail over rocks in light shade. 100 for \$5.

Mimulus langsdorfii. (Yellow Monkey Flower) A rather weedy plant, varying from 1 to 4 ft. in height and bearing many quaintly shaped blossoms of canary-yellow,

dotted red. Grows along streams. Desirable for a bog garden.

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Perium decipiens. (Rattlesnake Plantain) Of the orchid family, with the most modest of creamy-white flowers in a slender spire. The leaves, not at all modest, form tufts of rich green, strikingly splotched and netted with white. A decorative ground cover for shady places. Will grow directly in rotting fir wood or in ordinary woods soil. 6 in. 100 for \$5.

Ranunculus. (Common Western Buttercup) A slender, branching plant, growing to 18 in. The flowers are deep gold but not large. We can also offer a Buttercup of the swale and marshes with larger golden yellow blooms, prettily shaded bronze on the outside of petals. Especially pretty in bud.

Sidalcea organa. (Oregon Mallow, Wild Hollyhock) Branching stems and hollyhock-shaped leaves of rich green. Buds are downy; flowers, pale pink, prettily veined and with a tiny red brush at end of pistil. Sun or light shade.

Synthyris rotundifolia. (Hope-o'-Spring, Spring Queen or Bluebell) A charming little Alpine which rock gardeners are just beginning to appreciate. It was introduced into England some time since and has been highly praised in English garden papers but until recently its existence was hardly recognized in its native land, even by the writers of wild flower books. The almost round leaves are scalloped, more or less mottled and faced with bronze in the winter. They form perky little clumps, fairly carpeting the ground in favored places. The blooming season begins in January and outlasts the spring. If watered they will bloom well into the summer and again in fall. The blossoms are dainty bells of blue or lavender in clusters which are given a feathery appearance by the projecting stamens. They make a lovely ground cover or edging. Will grow anyplace but are much larger and deeper colored in light shade with rich woods soil and moisture. We are making a special price of 50 for \$5.00, postpaid.

Tellima grandiflora. (Fringe Cups) Handsome clumps of heart-shaped, geranium-like leaves which are strikingly mottled in winter with bronze and green, faced red. The flowers, small, fringed cups set up and down a slender stalk, turn from greenish to deep red. Related to the Heucheras. A native of moist, rich woods. Very desirable for the shady rock garden, the foliage being good the year round. A larger plant than Synthyris. 2 ft. 100 for \$8.

Trillium ovatum. (Large-Flowered Trillium, Wake-Robin) A notable flower when its pure white blossom is come upon in the dusk of its native fir woods. Very easily naturalized in the fern corner. Granted light shade, moisture and rich leaf mold, both leaves and flower attain to immense size. The flower purples as it ages. Height, 6 to 18 in. Flower 1 to 3 in. across. Bulbs, 10c each; \$1 per doz; 100 for \$6.

Yagera sessifolia. (Star-Flowered Solomon's Seal) A gracefully bending plant with flat, spreading leaves of a glossy green. The few creamy-white starry flowers

are in a loose spray at the end of the angled stalk. Reddish-purple berries follow. The effect of the plant is refined, even dainty. Moist, rich shade. 1 to 2 ft.

Vancouveria hexandra. (Insideout Flower) An exceptionally dainty foliage plant of the western woods. Easily naturalized under woodland conditions when it will form large colonies of its airy leaf clusters, giving the loveliest of backgrounds for other shade-loving flowers. Its thin and prettily shaped leaflets are held out in flat, spreading fronds by wiry stems like a sturdy fern. The flowers, in a loose and scattered panicle are tiny purplish bells, turned back upon themselves. 6 in. to 1 ft. 2 for 25c; doz for \$1.25; 100 for \$6.

Viola sempervirens. (Evergreen Violet) A creeping woods violet which thickly carpets the ground with its small, round, evergreen leaves. The flowers are a rather light yellow and not large. 10c each; doz. for \$1.00.

Viola venosa (Yellow Mountain Violet) Leaves smoothly ovate, held erect on long stems. Flowers clear yellow. Slightly tinged purple on the outside and veined black. The long stems make them good for cutting. Dry slopes. 15c; \$1.50 per dozen.

SHRUBS AND TREES

PRICES: The postpaid price is 50c each; three for \$1.25, except where noted. This is for small plants of the sort and size we would choose for our own planting. If larger plants are desired, they may be sent for the same price, charges collect, or very large for \$1 each, charges collect.

Acer circinatum. (Vine Maple) Attractive shrub or small tree. Is rarely erect in its native woods, where it grows in the dense shade of firs, its branches becoming crooked and almost vine-like, even rooting where they touch the ground. In the open it may be trained on a single stalk to a roundheaded tree or allowed to develop on several leaders as a large shrub. The nearly round leaves are deeply cut into 7 to 9 lobes so that they give the effect of a lacy pattern thrown against the background of dark firs. One of the most colorful of the maple family. New leaves are deep red, turning to bright green but soon after mid-summer taking on the gayest of autumn colors. Likes a moist situation but will grow on high land. Desirable for lawn.

Berberis aquifolium. (Oregon Holly Grape) Usually catalogued as Mahonia. Bright, evergreen, holly-like leaves, strongly spined. Its shining green is mingled with bronze and red shades in winter. Varies much in height. In shade the growth is likely to be somewhat straggly, almost vine-like. Much in favor as a specimen plant and as a holly substitute for indoor decorations. It is more highly glossed than the native American Holly. Flowers yellow, in bracted racemes. Berries blue, oval. 3 to 6 ft.

Berberis nervosa (Oregon Hedge Grape) A lower growing, more compact variety of Oregon Grape which is practically never catalogued although landscape gardeners tell us it is much the more desirable variety for planting in parks and private grounds on account of the neater, more symmetrical habit of growth and the more finely

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divided leaf—having 11 to 19 leaflets instead of the 5 to 11 of *B. aquifolium*. Its leaves have not the high sheen of the latter but it deserves to be better known for its own unique virtues instead of as a substitute for holly, as *B. Aquifolium* has been to a large extent. Fragrant golden-yellow flowers in large terminal clusters in spring, followed by blue-black berries with a bloom. An excellent tart jelly of distinctive flavor is made from these. Grows in either sun or shade here, and seems to thrive in either acid or lime soils, but is native to the fir woods. The newly opened foliage shows specially attractive tones. Takes on brilliant autumn colors. Good the year round. 1 to 3 ft. Six for \$2.00; dozen for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.00, postpaid. 100 for \$15.

Corylus californica. (Hazel) Large shrubs bearing nuts.

Cornus nuttallii. (Large-Flowered Dogwood) The beautiful tree-dogwood with blossoms often 5 inches across, which makes the Oregon landscape so wonderful in spring, when the thousands of big, white flowers are thrown in relief against the dark background of their native fir woods. They often bloom again in early fall, less profusely, the blooms scattered among the orange-red fruits. Grows in sun or shade.

Cytisus scoparius. (Scotch Broom) Ornamental shrub, escaped from cultivation. Dark green, four-angled stems, stiffly held. Their bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms make many road-sides a glory in spring. Spreads rapidly. 3 to 5 ft.

Gaultheria shallon. (Salal) An attractive evergreen shrub with broad dark olive-green leaves, of leathery texture and glossy finish. The graceful sprays of nodding, waxy, pink-white blooms with reddish bracts and stems, look fragile and exotic against the heavy foliage. The blue-black berries have a pleasing flavor and are used in pies. Native to the shade of fir woods but thrives here in clearings as well. Would like to see this tried out under differing conditions. May require acid soil. Same prices as for *Berberis nervosa*. 2 to 6 ft.

Holodiscus discolor. (Ocean Spray) A large shrub with leaves of a rough, dull green, and great plummy clusters of creamy flowers which throw a foamy border along the edge of woods from June to August. As the flowers age they turn from cream to white and then to tan and cling to the bushes through the winter. Easily grown in sun or shade. Reach a height of 6 to 10 ft.

Osmaronia cerasiformis. (Indian Plum) One of the earliest of our shrubs to bloom, the flowers appearing before the leaves. They are white in drooping clusters and have an unpleasant odor which is not usually noticeable unless they are picked. Fruit, blue-black. The blossoms are always a welcome sight in the spring landscape. The shrub is tall and straight, 10 to 15 ft. Usually grows in light shade.

Pseudotsuga taxifolia. (Douglas Fir) The most abundant lumber tree of the northwest.

Ribes lobbii (Wild Gooseberry) Drooping branches of pretty fuschia-like flowers in maroon and white. Decorative. Bushes are bristly and berries somewhat

gummy.

Ribes sanguineum (Red Flowering Current, Incense Shrub) One of the most notable of the flowering shrubs of the West. In sun, forms a symmetrical, branching bush but in shade is inclined to grow very tall and slender. In very early spring, with the new leaves unfolded just enough to give a misty background, the bush is aflame with vivid, rose-pink flowers, hung in graceful, drooping sprays along all the branches. Intensity of color varies from deep red to pale pink according to location but never takes on an unpleasing shade. There is a spicy balsamic fragrance. The fruit is small, black and insipid. Sun or shade. 3 to 15 ft.

Rosa rubiginosa (Sweetbrier) Forms a large bush, to seven feet and well rounded. The fragrance reminds one of apple barrels in winter. Small pink single roses in profusion. Much used for grafting.

Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry) A spreading vine with large, velvety, maple-like leaves and frail white flowers with crumpled petals and yellow centers like small roses. The large, flattish red berries are mostly seeds but children like them. The plant is thornless. Thrives in sun or shade but its clear, translucent green is most effective in light shade. Usually requires light support to keep from sprawling. 3 to 6 ft. 25 for \$5.

Rubus spectabilis. (Salmonberry) A tall bush, not at all trailing. The wood is yellow-brown, the leaves trifoliate, the blooms deep rose with no purplish cast. The bushes are decorative in early spring when in bloom and perhaps even more so when hung with the conspicuously handsome orange-salmon fruits which are over an inch in length. These are pleasant eating but not very sweet. Indians ate both the berries and young shoots. Grow naturally along wooded streams. Should be allowed shade and moisture. 5 to 9 ft.

Sambucus glauca (Tree Elder) Will form a good sized tree. Blooms nearly all summer—white flowers in large, flat heads. The berries are black with bloom. Doz. for \$4.

Spiraea douglasii. (Steeplebush, Hardhack) Flowers, rose-pink in dense, terminal panicles, forming feathery spires about 8 in. long. The whole plant grows three to four feet and is of somewhat coarse appearance at close range. Prefers a location by water but also found along dusty roadsides.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. (Snowberry) Slender, branching shrub with tiny pink-white flowers followed by heavy, drooping clusters of waxen, snow-white berries that cling to the bushes until far into the winter and are excellent for winter bouquets. The bushes have a delicate grace in spring when their foliage is new. 2 to 4 ft. Will grow anywhere. Doz. for \$4; 100 for \$15.

Thuja plicata (Oregon Cedar) Also called Giant Cedar.

Tsuga heterophylla. (Western Hemlock)

Vaccinium parvifolium. (Red Huckleberry) Foliage is finely cut, glossy and much used for indoor decorations. The berries are scattering but are sometimes picked for pies. Grows in woods. 3 to 6 ft.